



Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> February  
Handwriting

Use the sheet on the next page to practise your joined up handwriting.

*Top tip: Remember your flicks on the letters*



If you can't print the sheet just copy the words onto paper. Ask an adult to draw some lines to help you 😊

why

sleep

bad

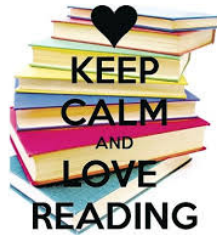
floppy

coming

# Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> February

## Reading

Read the information about Stone Age food. Answer the questions on the next page 😊 It is the same text as yesterday but different questions 😊



Stone Age people may have enjoyed a healthier diet than many people living today. Humans were hunter-gatherers for much of the Stone Age. This meant that they had to hunt animals and gather food that was growing wild. They ate vegetables and fruit that were in season and lots of healthy fish. They would take honey from wild beehives if they wanted something sweeter.

Part of being a hunter-gatherer meant moving from place to place to find food. Stone Age people were stronger and more physically fit because of their lifestyle. There wasn't any of the powerful medicines or medical knowledge that we enjoy today. That meant that any injury might be life-threatening. Even a small cut could become infected. They would have relied on wild herbs and mystical beliefs to try to heal their sick.

Some of the varied diet that the Stone Age people enjoyed will be very familiar to you. Some things might seem a bit more ... interesting.



### **Seeds and Nuts**

Seeds and nuts would have been harvested throughout the year. They were a great source of protein and fibre. There is also evidence that Stone Age people ate grass seed and wild grasses.



### **Pondweed**

Scientists have found evidence in Stone Age fire pits that people ate lots of aquatic plants. These included seaweed and pondweed and others that grew in the rivers. The fact they were found in the fire shows that they were cooked before being eaten.

### **Fish and Shellfish**

Stone Age people knew how to hunt fish in rivers. They would use barbed spears or nets to catch fish and crabs. People that lived near to the coast would also fish in the sea for food.



### **Farm Animals**

Humans started to farm animals during the Neolithic period. The first animals they domesticated were cattle, sheep and pigs. Having animals close by meant that it was easier to find food. This was a big factor in people creating permanent villages and towns.



### **Eels**

It wasn't only fish that Stone Age people caught and ate from the water. They ate eels and anything else they could catch. There is also evidence that they ate insects, bats, foxes and moles.





## VIPERS QUESTIONS

V

In the section **Farm Animals**, find a word that means something was tamed and no longer wild.

S

Why might some Stone Age people have had healthier diets than modern humans?

I

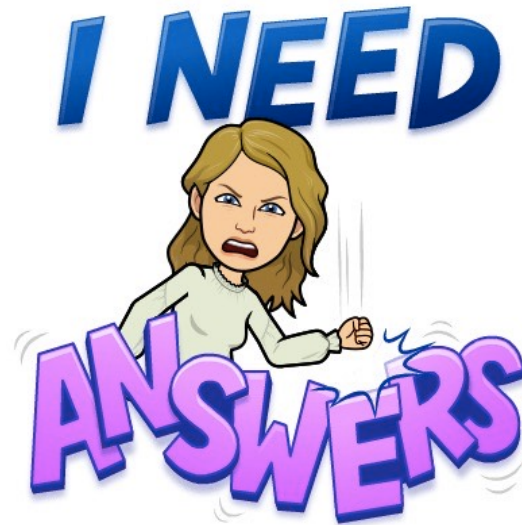
Why does the author suggest you might find some of the foods more interesting?

I

Why might a small cut have been dangerous?

V

In the introduction, find a word that means “lots of choice”.



V: Domesticated

S: They had lots of exercise and ate healthy, natural foods. Children may point out that they had no sweets or fast-food either.

I: They are unusual or strange choices of things to eat/we don't eat them today

I: It might get infected and there wasn't medicine to treat it

V: Varied

# Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> February Spelling



Focus Word
answer
appear
arrive
believe
bicycle

These words are from the Y3/4 statutory spelling list.

There are no rules for spelling these words they just need to be practised 😊

There are only **5** spellings for this week.



## Spelling snake activity

Practise your spellings by writing them out in a snake shape. You could use different coloured pens 😊

